

From Santa Marta to Yerevan

Hein Brekelmans – Triodos Bank

27 October 2026

xxx

Agenda

11:15–11:20	Opening – Hein Brekelmans
11:20–11:35	Scientific opening – David Obura
11:35–11:55	Keynote – Marco Lambertini
11:55–12:20	Moderated panel – Stacey Baggaley, Paul van de Logt and Jacco Minnaar
12:20–12:25	Q&A – All
12:25–12:30	Closing – Hein Brekelmans and All



Scientific opening

David Obura

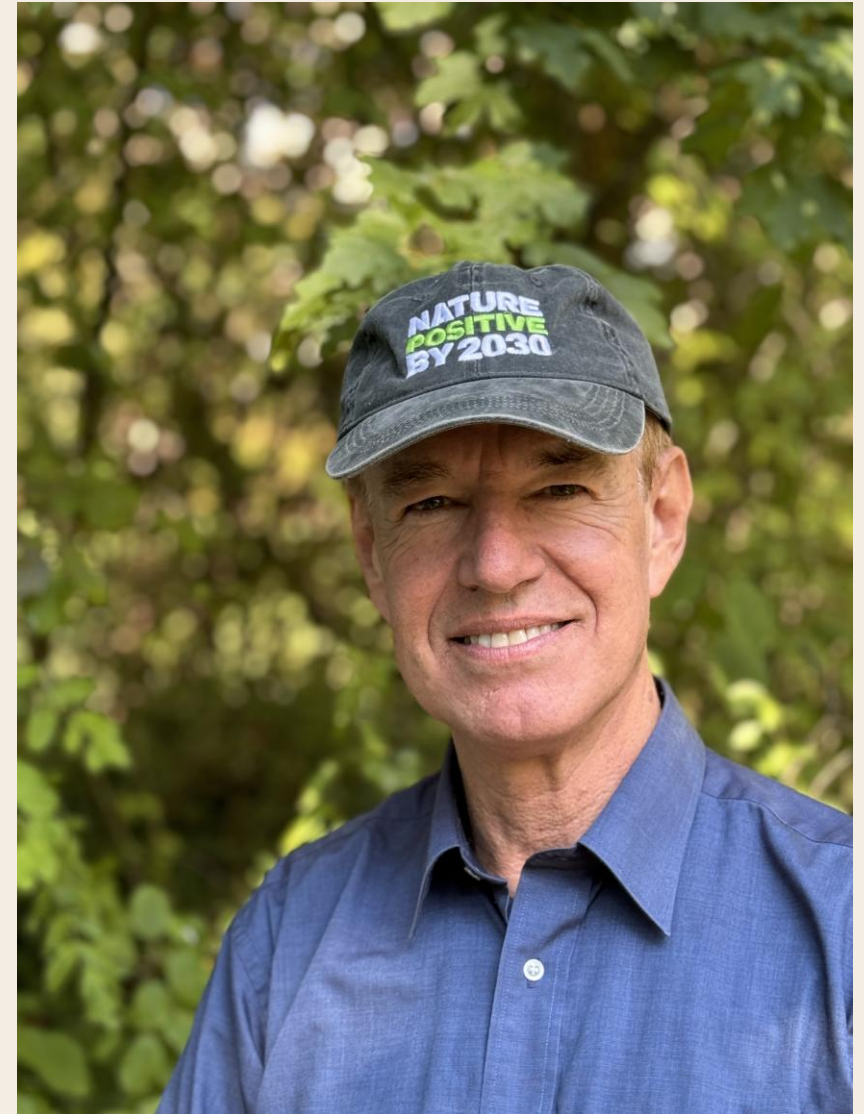
Chair, IPBES
Director, CORDIO East Africa



Keynote

Marco Lambertini

Convener
Nature Positive Initiative



From Tipping to Turning point

**Becoming Nature Positive,
the imperative of our time**

Marco Lambertini
Convener, Nature Positive Initiative



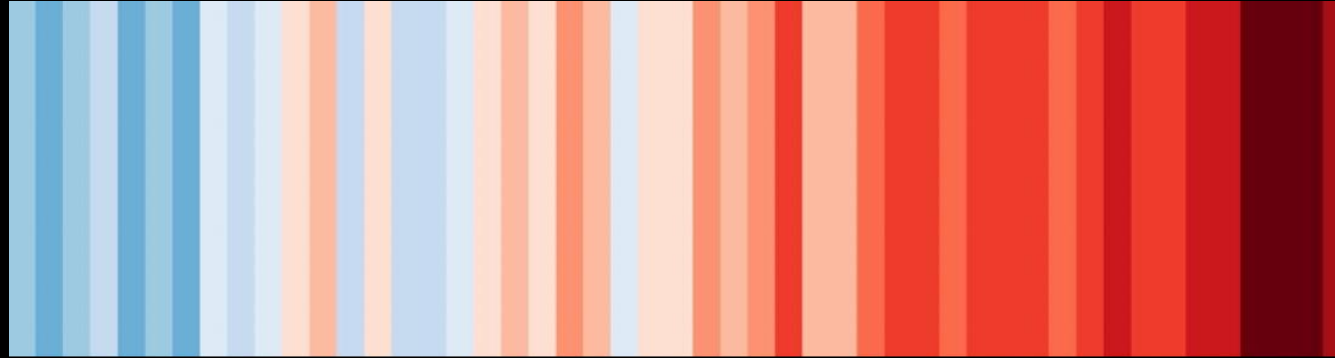
THE
‘GREAT RISE’
(OF HUMANITY)

and

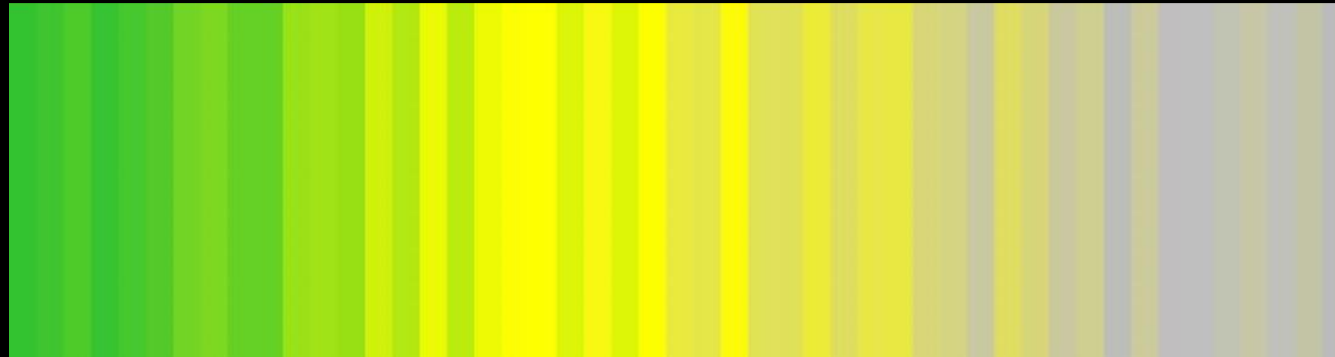
THE
‘GREAT DECLINE’
(OF NATURE)

A warmer Planet and emptier of Life

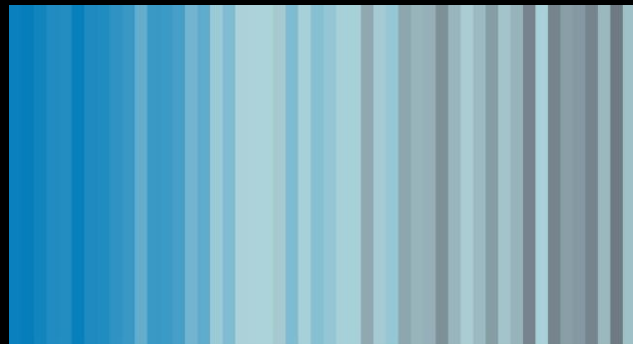
Climate

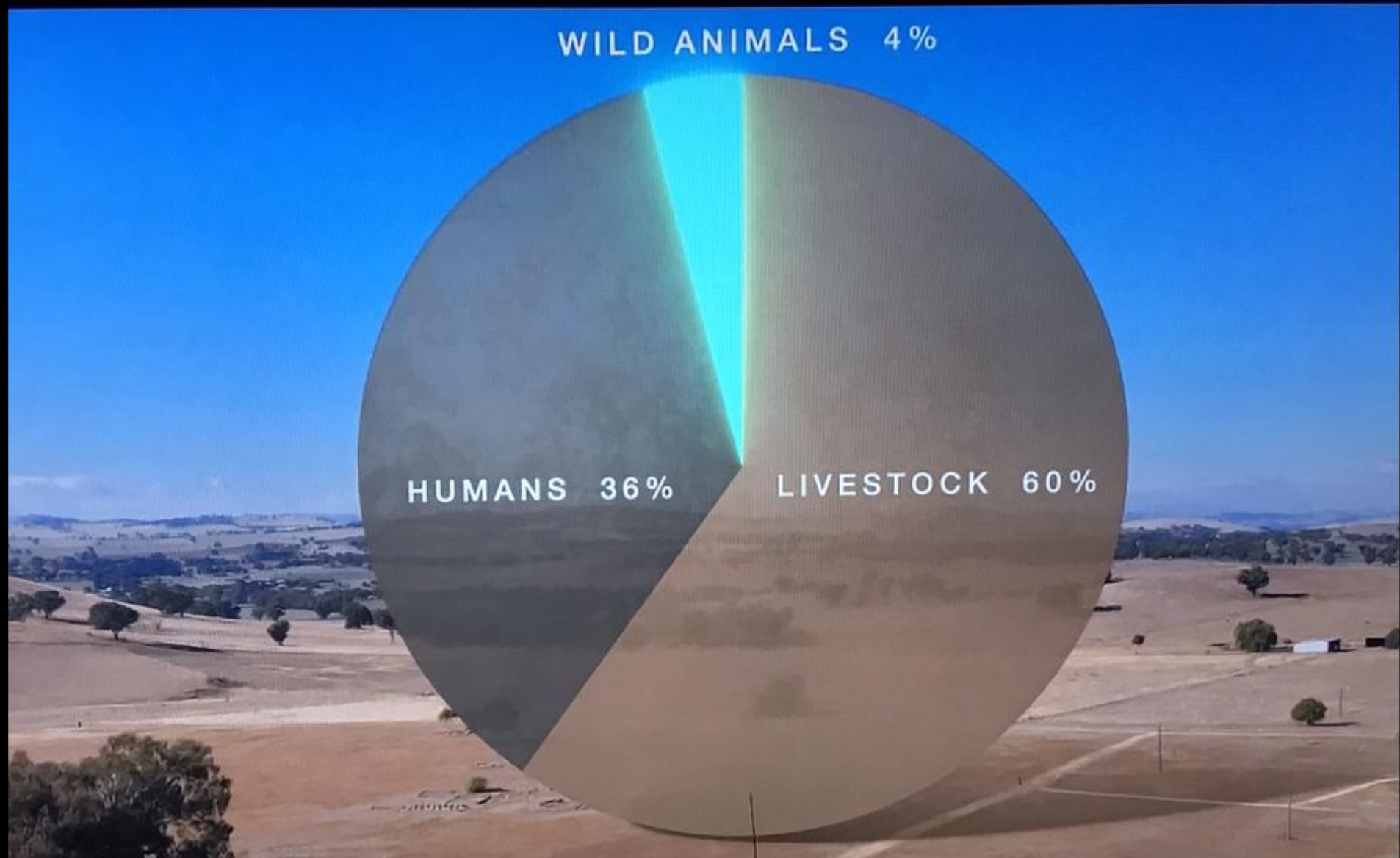


Biodiversity



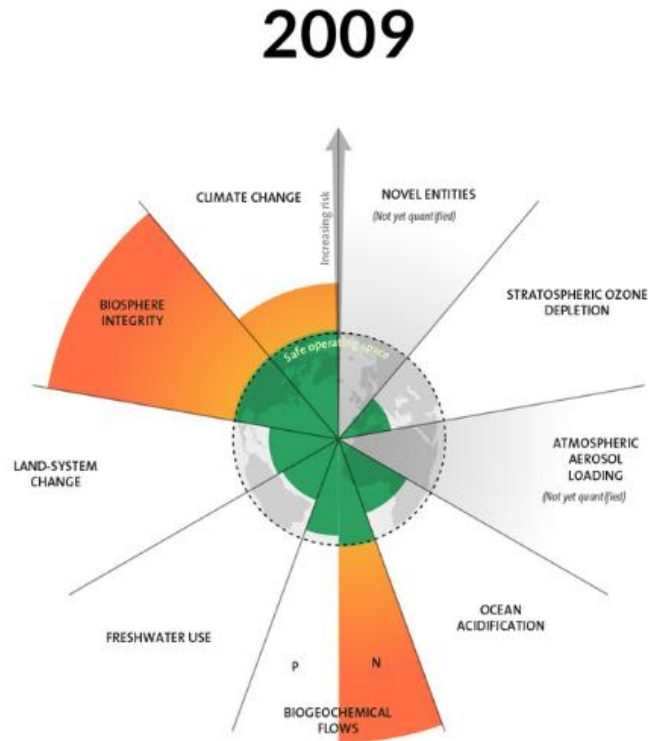
Marine life



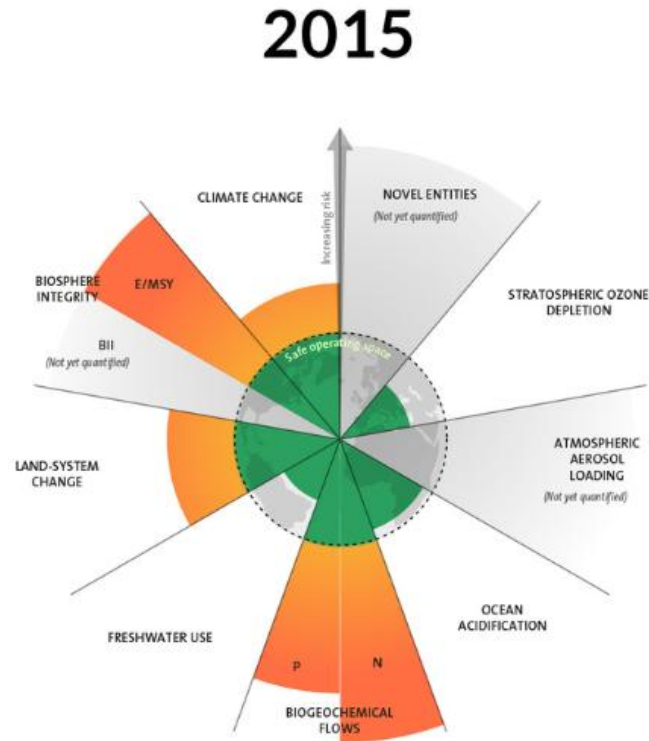


An Altered Biosphere

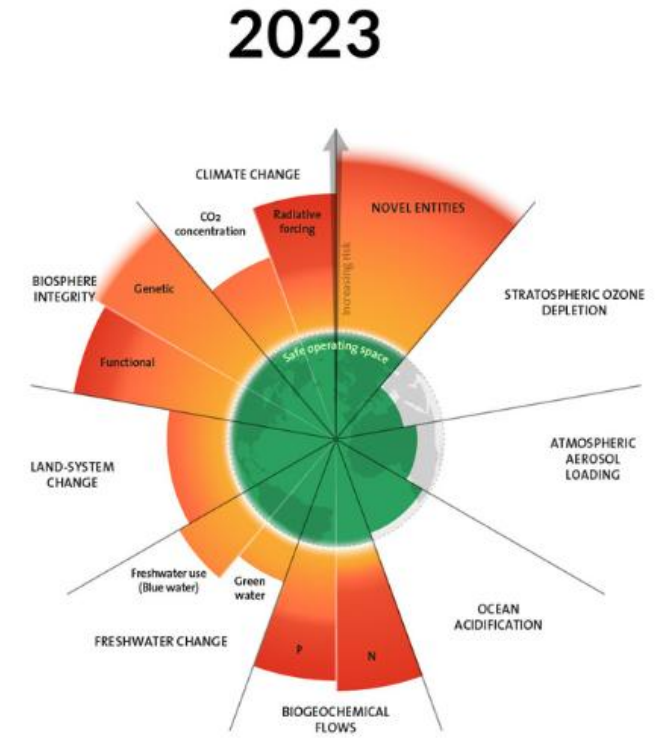
Living outside Planetary Boundaries



7 boundaries assessed,
3 crossed



7 boundaries assessed,
4 crossed



9 boundaries assessed,
6 crossed

An aerial photograph capturing a massive forest fire. A thick, billowing plume of white and grey smoke rises vertically from the center of the image, dominating the upper half of the frame. Below the smoke, bright orange and red flames are visible, consuming a large area of forest. The surrounding landscape is a dense, green forest, with some trees standing isolated in the foreground. The sky in the background is blue with scattered white clouds. The overall scene conveys a sense of a major environmental disaster.

The new threat of ‘tipping points’

The 'Great Awakening'

We (begin to)
Understand
the Consequences



The two interdependent sides of the ecological challenge

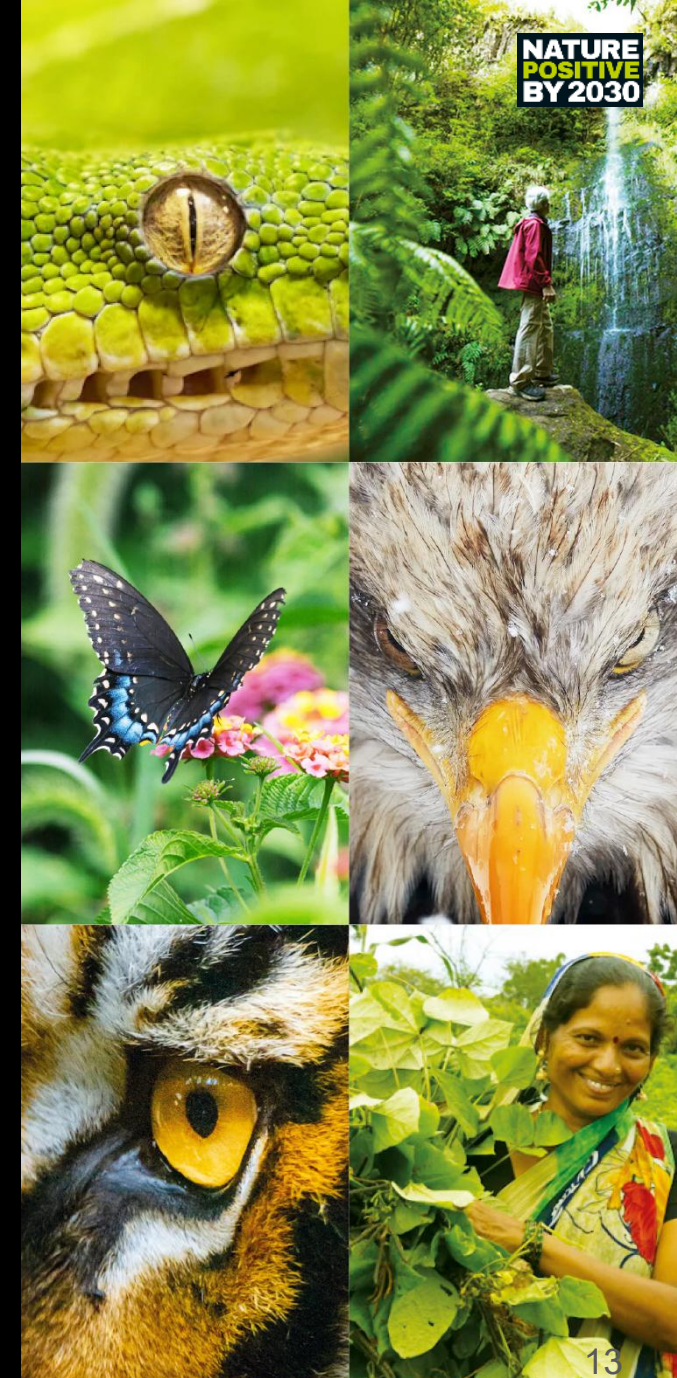
CLIMATE CHANGE

LOSS OF NATURE

90%
Heat

>50%
Human
CO₂ emissions

NEUTRALISED BY NATURE



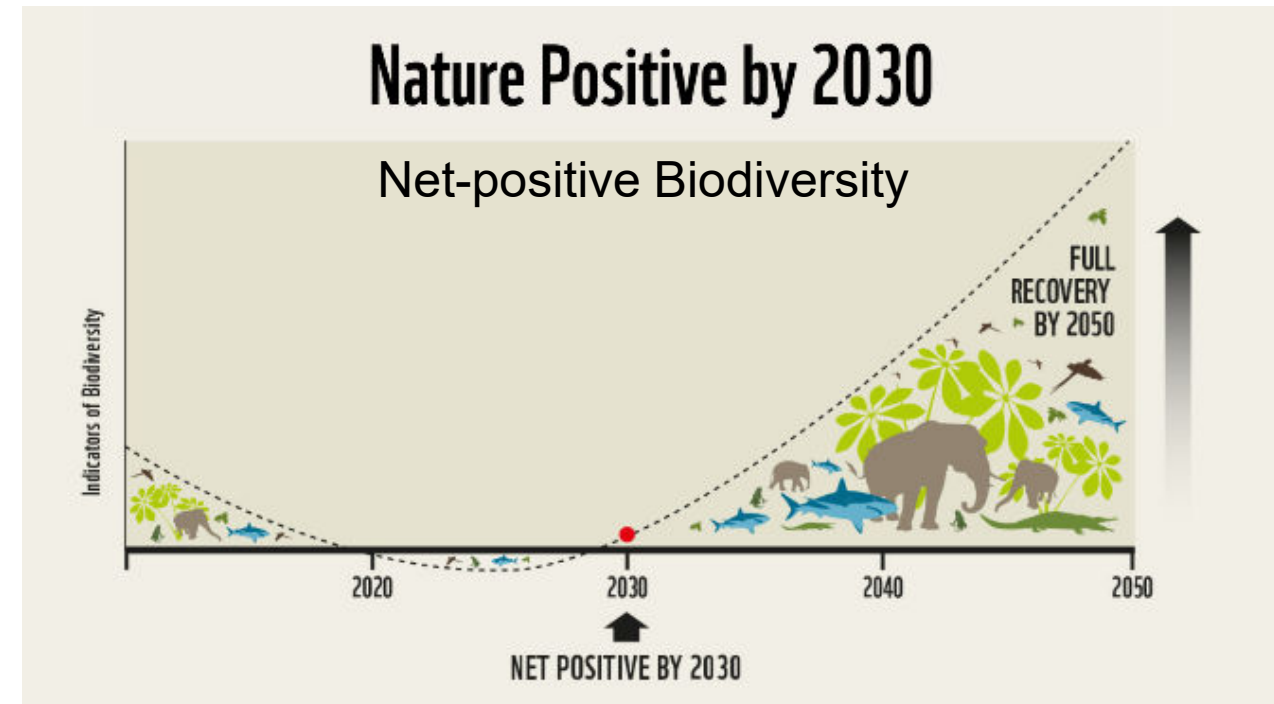
2022: a **Global Goal for Nature** is adopted

The Global Goal for Nature of
**“Halt and Reverse Biodiversity Loss
 by 2030”**

was adopted by the world in the Mission of the
 Global Biodiversity Framework in December 2022



**A measurable goal:
 Halt & Reverse Biodiversity Loss
 by 2030 on a 2020 baseline**



FOR A CARBON-NEUTRAL NATURE POSITIVE WORLD

NET-ZERO EMISSIONS

NET-POSITIVE BIODIVERSITY

FINANCIAL TIMES



A dog walker in Tiergarten park in Berlin. Pledges to halt and restore biodiversity loss used to receive less attention than climate targets, but systemic risks related to nature are becoming more apparent © Fabrizio Bensch/Reuters

The Big Read

Environment

+ Add to myFT

The new corporate green goal: being ‘nature positive’

Global risks ranked by severity



Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period.

Short term (2 years)

1 st	Geoeconomic confrontation
2 nd	Misinformation and disinformation
3 rd	Societal polarization
4 th	Extreme weather events
5 th	State-based armed conflict
6 th	Cyber insecurity
7 th	Inequality
8 th	Erosion of human rights and/or of civic freedoms
9 th	Pollution
10 th	Involuntary migration or displacement

Long term (10 years)

1 st	Extreme weather events
2 nd	Biodiversity loss
3 rd	Critical change to Earth systems
4 th	Misinformation and disinformation
5 th	Adverse outcomes of AI technologies
6 th	Natural resource shortages
7 th	Inequality
8 th	Cyber insecurity
9 th	Societal polarization
10 th	Pollution

Risk categories ● Environmental ● Geopolitical ● Societal ● Technological

Nature's Corporate Value Case from PR/CSR to Materiality

PR/CSR

Reputational
ESG compliance

Material risks &
business opportunities
[Double Materiality]



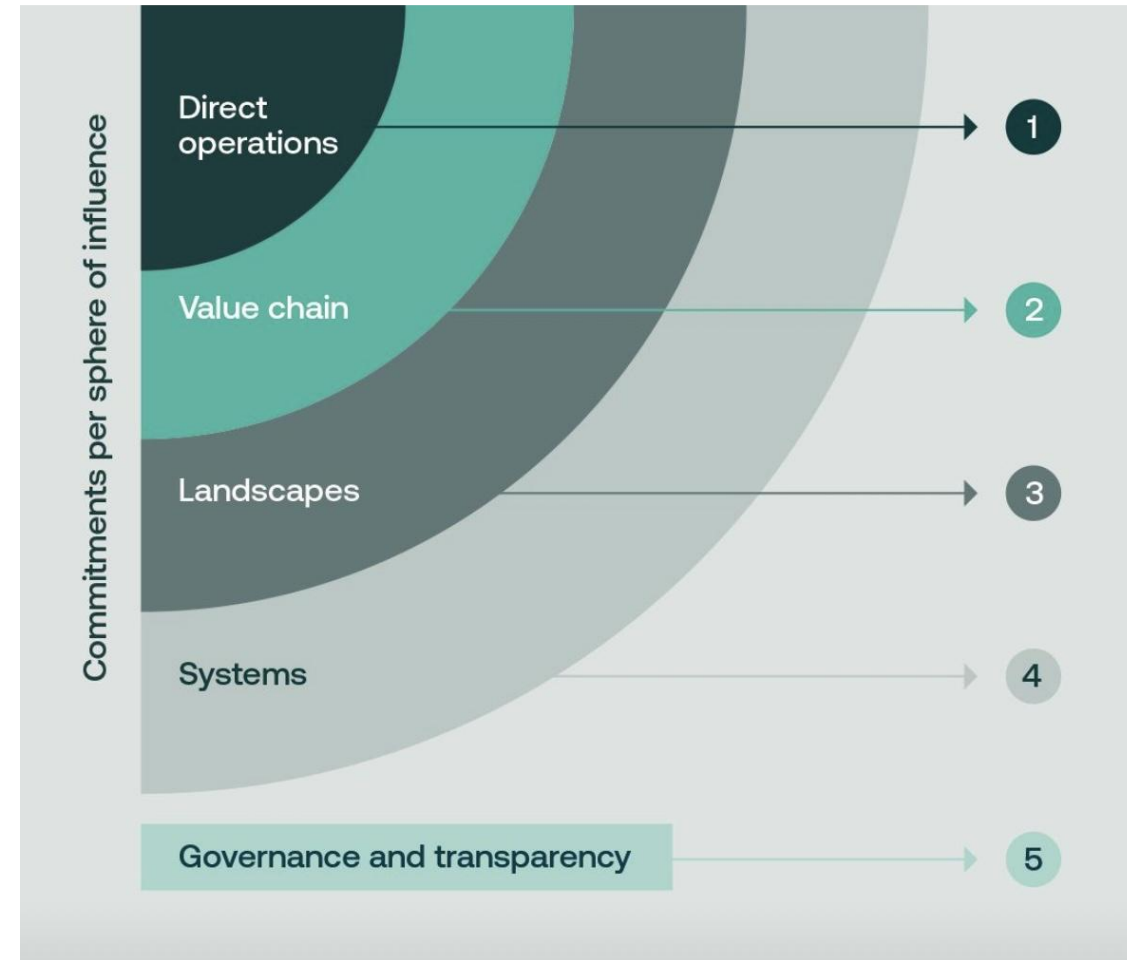
The 3 reasons behind the business case for Nature

1. Dependencies:

- **Direct and Local: at site level** (forestry, mining, energy)
e.g. water access, mitigation from extreme weather
- **Direct: in supply chains** (agriculture, manufacturing)
e.g. same impacts in sourcing, processing areas
- **Indirect: through regional/global impacts** (all)
e.g. exacerbating climate change

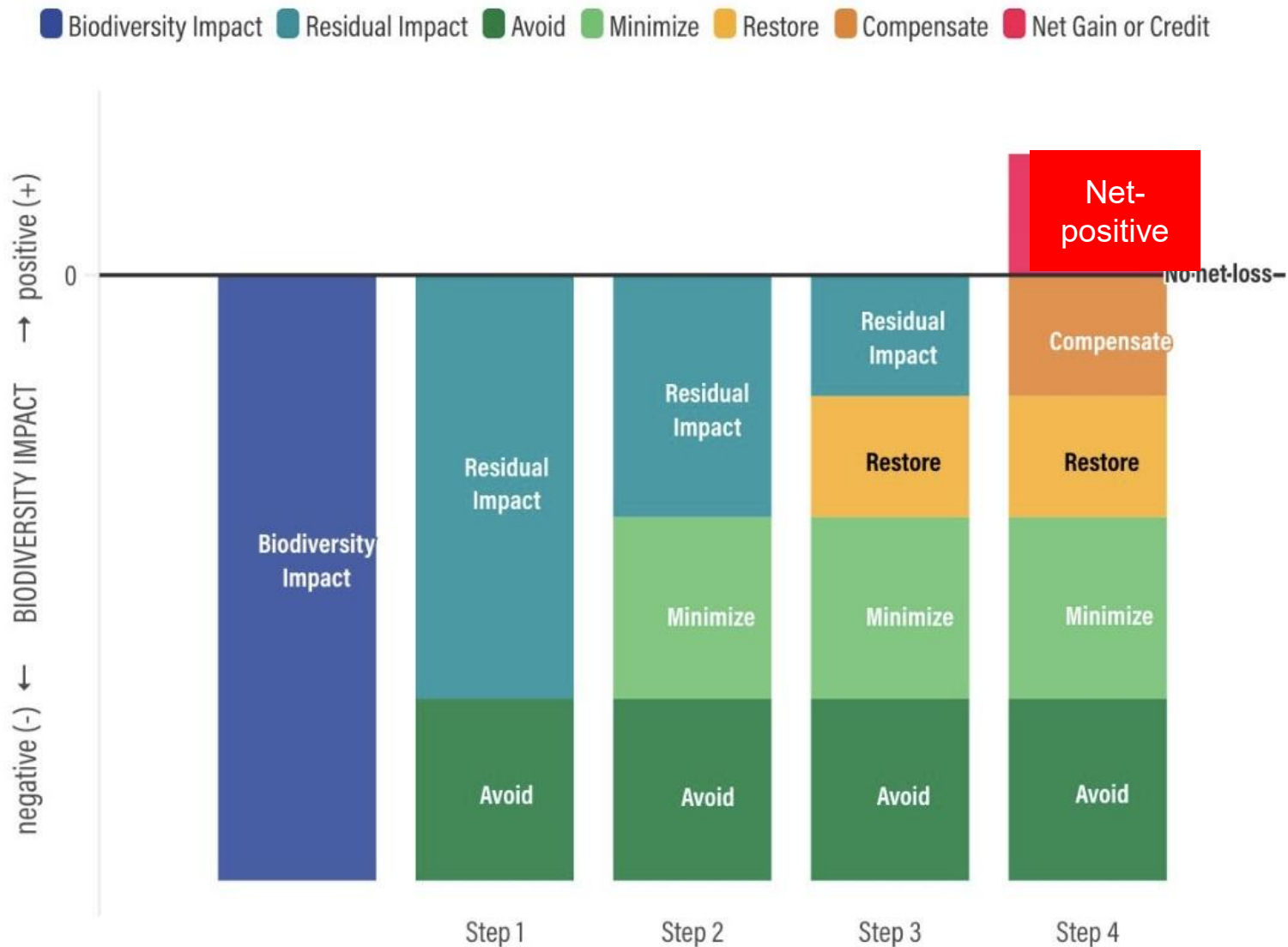
2. Regulation: emerging at national, regional global levels
e.g. EUDR

3. Reputation: consumers demand, local social licence to operate increasingly linked to licensing and permitting



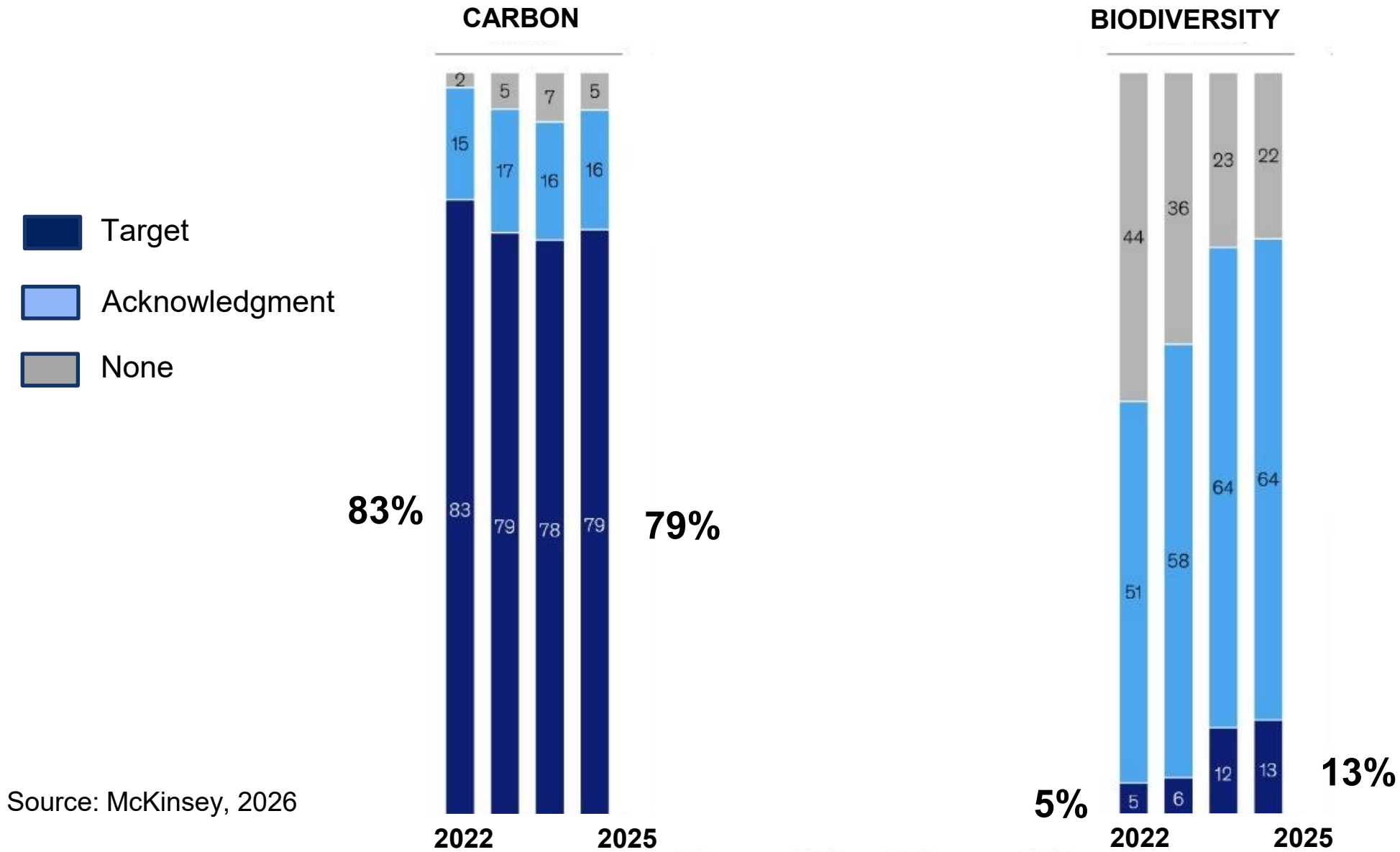
Nature
Positive action
requires
necessary
sequential
steps

Mitigation hierarchy for biodiversity impacts



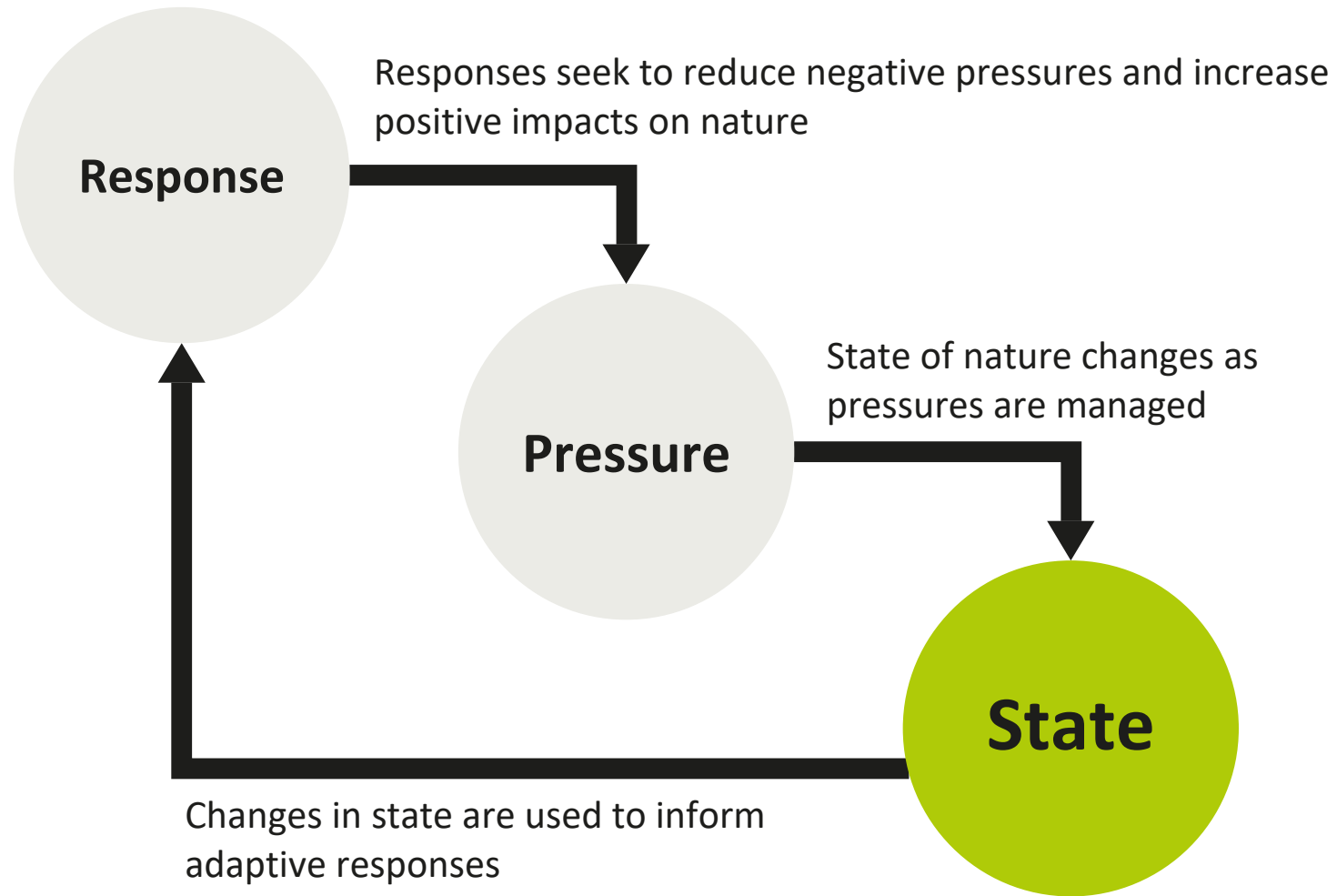
Source: Adapted from The Biodiversity Consultancy.

Share of Fortune Global 500 companies with nature-related targets



Source: McKinsey, 2026

What to measure?



Measuring biodiversity: from complexity to practicality

Over 600
metrics &
indicators
available



- Complexity
- Confusion
- Paralysis
- Excuse for inaction

Select metrics against
essential criteria:

- Credible and science-based
- Decision useful
- Accessible and affordable

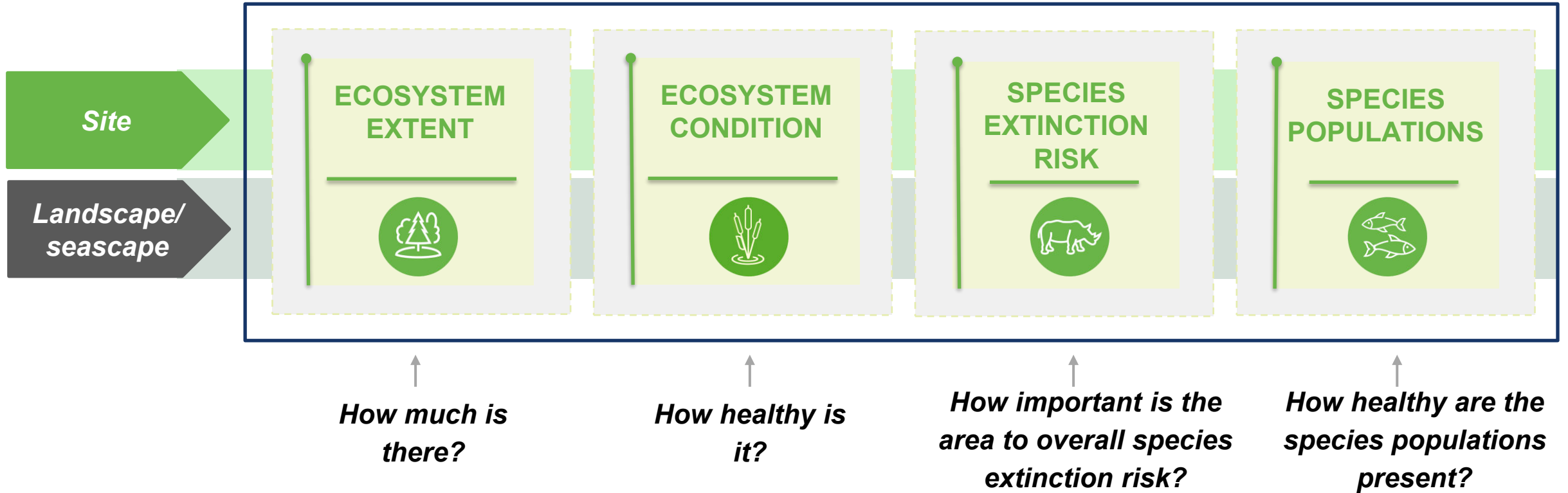
A small set
of rigorous
but
practical
State of
Nature
indicators
and metrics

Users and Use Cases

This framework can be applied by both state and non-state actors, with use cases so far primarily with standards setters.

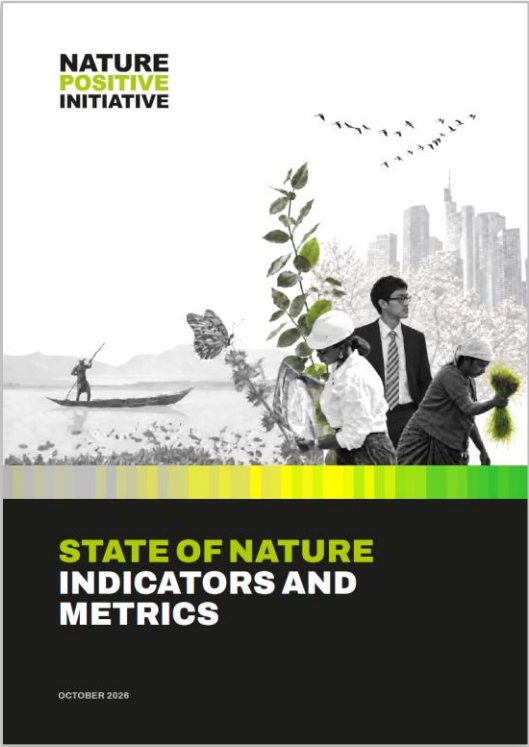
Type of user	Scale	Primary Use cases	Other Potential Use cases
Corporate	Site	Voluntary disclosure (e.g. TNFD, GRI)	National governments
Financial institution	Land/Seascape	Target setting & tracking (e.g. SBTN)	Cities and sub-national governments
Government	Value chain or Portfolio	Compliance (e.g. CSRD or EUDR)	Aligning financial flows (e.g. MDBs)
Other land managers	Company	Assurance providers	Advocacy (NGOs)
	Sector	Corporate and FI strategies	??

Universal State of Nature Indicators & Metrics framework

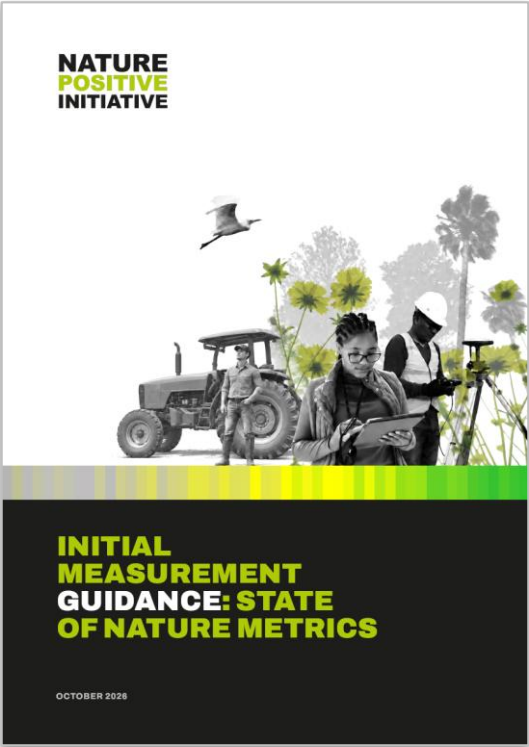


Outputs

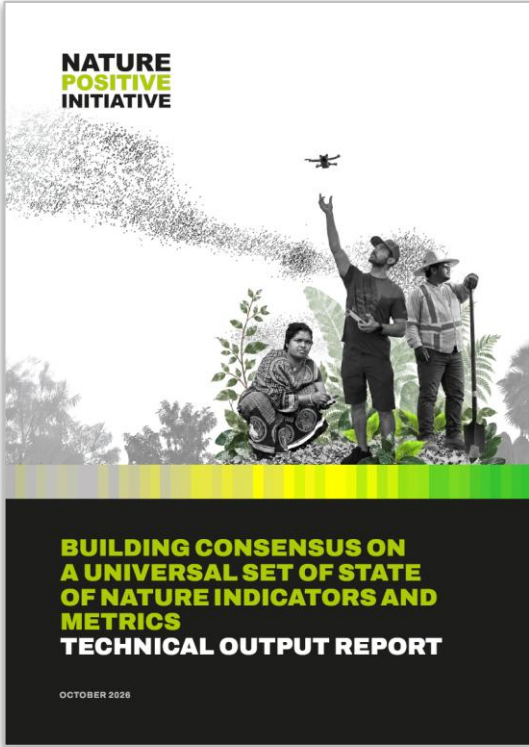
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Overview of the State of Nature Indicators and Metrics



Initial Measurement Guidance for the metrics



Technical Report on the consensus-building process



Panel discussion



Stacey Baggaley

Principal Specialist, Nature and Business, UNEP-WCMC



Paul van de Logt

Head of Climate Division,
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Jacco Minnaar

Chief Commercial Officer and
Board member of Triodos Bank





Praktische info